

FOR THE HERALD.

## Acrostic.

Take the Newberry Herald, and pay for it  
cash.  
Hasten to read it, you'll find it a very nice  
thing.  
Ever render the Printer whatever is due,  
Nor let him at any time, lose anything by  
you.  
Even advertise often, the wares of your trade,  
Wares which you sell, will soon show your  
grade.  
Before your breakfast you eat, the table you  
crowd.  
Even with the damp paper, just from the  
press, down.  
Reward the Printer's work, with ready help-  
ing hand.  
Renew your subscription, and increase the  
paying band.  
Yield him due praise, for he caters for your  
good.  
Hurry up the cash, don't pay him in good.  
Every man the Newberry Herald should  
read.  
Remember, be honest, nor give up to greed.  
All efforts to use, to aid him when'er you  
need.  
Love justice and right and you'll ne'er earn  
the ban.  
Do what you can to help the Herald man.  
KAPPA.

Advice to South Carolina Col-  
ored Men.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, instead of attending to his duties, has been visiting the North, and on his return to Washington, which seems to be his headquarters, he gives out that he has heard of the murder of one hundred negroes in the State during his absence. "From thirty to one hundred" is a vague phrase. Its use conveys a shameful amount of ignorance in the Governor of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, and to protect the lives of the citizens, and to see that lawlessness is punished. The people of South Carolina are asked to vote for Governor Chamberlain, to re-elect him to his place. But why should they? At a time of great excitement he leaves the State, abandons his post of duty, and returns only to send out a vague report of the killing of some of its citizens. Evidently he is not a fit man for Governor; he is not even a safe man.

General Wade Hampton is his opponent, the nominee of the Democratic party. What does General Hampton say about the peace of the State? He is making an active and thorough canvass, and everywhere, from every platform and stump, he pledges his word that if he is elected Governor he will "observe, protect and defend the rights of the colored man;" he solemnly promises to "render to the whole people of the State equal and impartial justice," and to make this promise specific, he adds: "If there is a white man in this assembly who, because he is a Democrat or because he is a white man, believes that when I am elected Governor, if I should be, I will stand between him and the law, or grant to him any privileges or immunities that shall not be granted to the colored man, he is mistaken, and I tell him now, if that is his reason for voting for me, not to vote at all."

These are the honest, sensible words of General Hampton. What has Governor Chamberlain said or done to match them? What did he do on the heels of the Hamburg massacre? He ran to Washington to appeal for help. What does he do in the middle of the canvass? Promise equal and exact justice to all citizens? Guarantee that he will "observe, defend and protect the rights of the colored man?" Not at all. He leaves the State for a visit to New England.

Why should the colored men of South Carolina vote for Mr. Chamberlain? What has he done? What does he propose to do for them? If they are sensible men they will vote for General Hampton. He at least makes them a definite promise. He makes it for himself and for the gentlemen who are on the ticket with him. Not only that, but he warns every man who does not agree with him that all the people, colored as well as white, shall be equally secure in life, liberty and property, that he had better not vote for him.

If we were asked by a South Carolina colored man how he should vote, we should tell him, "Vote for General Hampton; hold him and his to the responsibility they are willing to assume. They are men of character, men of property, old citizens of the State; go and shake hands with them, tell them you will trust them. Vote for Hayes for President, if you like. It is natural that you should prefer a Republican President, particularly if you are going to try a Democratic State government. But vote for General Hampton and the Democratic State ticket. Chamberlain has not protected you, and depend upon it, if Hayes is chosen President, he is not going to listen to Chamberlain or any other Southern Governor who runs up to Washington to tell his tale, when he ought to be on the spot to see justice done between you and your white neighbors. Mr. Hayes does not believe in Federal interference in the South."

That is the advice we should give to South Carolina and also to Louisiana colored men. If they only took time calmly to consider the matter they would see that while the Southern Republican politician lives upon "outrages," and prospers the more colored men are wronged or slain, the Southern Democrat must perform maintain peace and order; for if he does not the whole North hoots at him and demands that the Federal power shall upset him. Arkansas was full of crime and disorder until the Democratic Governor Garland came into power. It has been peaceful ever since, and no complaints come from there, under his wise rule, of wrong to Republicans or colored men.—New York Herald.

## The Herald.

THOS. F. GRENEKER, EDITOR.

NEWBERRY, S. C.  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1876.A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.  
The Herald is the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this country and the State. It circulates extensively, and an advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For terms, see first page.

## DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,  
OF NEW YORK.FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.  
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,  
OF INDIANA.

## STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Wade Hampton,  
of Richmond.For Lieutenant-Governor—W. D.  
Simpson, of Laurens.For Secretary of State—R. M.  
Sims, of York.For Attorney-General—James  
Conner, of Charleston.For Superintendent of Education  
—Hugh S. Thompson, of Richland.For Comptroller-General—John-  
son Hagood, of Barrowell.For Treasurer—S. L. Leaphart,  
of Richland.For Adjutant-General—E. W.  
Moise, of Sumter.For Congress, Third District—  
D. Wyatt Aiken, of Abbeville.For Solicitor, Seventh Circuit—  
B. W. Ball, of Laurens.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

First Congressional District—J.  
W. Harrington.Second Congressional District—  
J. A. Ingram.Third Congressional District—  
William Wallace.Fourth Congressional District—  
J. B. Irwin.Fifth Congressional District—  
Robert Aldrich.For the State at Large—Theo. G.  
Barker, Samuel McGowan.

## COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator—J. N. Lipscomb.

For House of Representatives—Y. J.  
Pope, Wm. Dorroh and E. S. Keitt.For County Commissioners—William  
Lester, Rolly Wood and L. P. W. Riser.

For Sheriff—D. B. Wheeler.

For Clerk of Court—E. P. Chalmers.

For Judge of Probate—Sampson Pope.

For School Commissioner—H. S.  
Boozor.

For Coroner—J. B. Werts.

Democratic Reform in New  
York.

The records prove that the State taxes in New York under a Republican Administration in 1874, the year before Gov. Tilden's inauguration, were \$15,727,482; that in 1876 they were \$8,268,196, the reduction being very largely due to Gov. Tilden's economies growing out of his reforms.

## Armed Intimidation.

The records prove that the President has repeatedly interfered in the government of States in the South, without warrant of law, using the army to intimidate Legislatures or influence elections; that in the case of the infamous Louisiana outrage, the entire Republican Cabinet and the whole Republican party concurred with him.

The Columbia Register says that affidavit has been made to the effect that Governor Chamberlain had pledged himself to holders of bogus South Carolina bonds in New York, that if elected he would use his influence to have the bonds paid in full, and that the bondholders had agreed to submit to an assessment of ten per cent. on the amount of their claims for campaign purposes in South Carolina. Pretty good for Chamberlain in a reform point of view.

The New York Herald says that the report about martial law in the South is all nonsense. It would excite a storm of alarm and indignation in the North which would sweep the Northern States against republicans. That the South to-day is a unit for the democratic party is the fault of republican mismanagement at Washington. Every man, no matter whether republican or democrat, who desires to see the Southern States honestly ruled, must wish that they be carried this fall by the democrats. This is an honest admission on the part of the Herald, and shows, too, which way the cat is going to jump. The doom of the party is sealed.

What the Democrats Have Done  
in One Year.

The records prove that the heads of the Republican Departments estimated their expenses for the current year at \$173,590,822, being an increase on the appropriations of last year of \$25,425,698, made undoubtedly with a view to the purposes of the campaign; that the Democratic House estimated that the Government could be honestly and economically administered for \$109,244,140; that, yielding some points demanded by the Republican Senate, the appropriations were finally fixed at \$120,611,871; that the saving effected by the House on the expenditure of the previous year was \$29,944,262, and on the sum demanded for this year, \$55,880,650.

Taft's order has been pronounced unconstitutional by some of the most eminent members of the Bar. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, states in unmistakable language the manner in which voters shall conduct themselves. The military are powerless to prevent a free exercise of suffrage. The Federal administration has no right to conduct elections or assume the power that belong to States alone. It is an absolute necessity, too, that the present corrupt administration be overthrown.

As to the election of Mr. Tilden, he says, he is needed now, the country is sick, very sick, and needs a skillful physician, and a man who respects and will enforce the law of Moses, "Thou shalt not steal." It is absolutely necessary that Mr. Tilden be elected.

The Carolina Spartan says that the pet riddle, Shack Nasty Jim, alias W. Majell Fleming, while drunk was heard to say to some of his party: "We intend to carry the election, and if the Democrats, by intimidation, should carry this election, there will 'not be many houses left standing.'" Again in conversation with James Webster and Eley Darwin he said, in the presence of a number of negroes, "that he intended to be elected if he 'had to wade to his arm-pits in blood.'" "The white people had the arms, but 'we have the matches, and I will lead 'the way.'" When asked if he would burn the women and children he replied, "Yes, by — put them in too."

The Spartan adds: If trouble comes to this community, we will know where it sprang from, for Fleming in liquor only speaks out what many others think. Let us take warning and be prepared.

The Ellenton riot may be summed up as follows, as taken from the letter of Gen. Hagood to the Journal of Commerce. Gen. H., upon the information of the disturbance, was authorized by Judge Wiggin of the Second Circuit of South Carolina, to collect as strong a force as possible and act as the posse comitatus, under the orders of Sheriff Jas. Patterson, to suppress the riot and arrest the ringleaders. It was not an unauthorized mob. Four hundred and seventy-five citizens of the county, mounted and armed, responded to the call, among whom was the Barnwell Colored Democratic Club. Mr. Patterson, while riding in advance, was shot from ambush and badly wounded. He is now doing well. When Gen. H. arrived at the scene, he found that the citizens from the vicinity had suppressed the riot, for the present at least, and that the negroes had fled to the swamps. Seeing no necessity for keeping the men from their homes they were dismissed, and warrants were issued against the ringleaders, with orders to arrest and take them to Barnwell jail for trial. The casualties were two whites killed, one wounded seriously, three slightly. The number of negroes killed, including the fighting in Aiken County, is probably about thirty.

The Port Royal Railroad riot reveals many ugly features. That it was a premeditated thing is not to be doubted; the letter found on the body of Coker and addressed to Governor Chamberlain is proof sufficient of it. It was the names of some of the white men who were to be murdered, and the property to be burned. But this is not all—for it is known that almost immediately after the brutal attack on Mrs. Harley—the beginning of the riot—the negroes were all out in force along the line of road for many miles, and that they were armed with new repeating rifles. That they are determined to carry out the plot is seen in the fact that though they have repeatedly promised to lay down their arms and return to their homes, they have as often taken them up and fired from the swamps on persons passing as soon as the armed whites had retired. The News & Courier correspondent sums the matter up as follows:

Now, when you consider the rapid sequence of these outbreaks, does it not look as if the plot was all arranged?

1. The "Hamburg Horror."
2. The Beaufort and Colleton strikes.

3. The Charleston riot.

4. The Port Royal Railroad riot.
5. No arrests and no real efforts made, on the part of the State authorities, to suppress the riots and arrest the rioters.

It is one of the darkest pages in the history of this long suffering State, and only shows the cruel heartlessness of this corrupt and infamous party. These poor negroes, docile and trusting, have given the carpet-baggers all their confidence, and blindly followed their counsels and advice, and whenever it suits their policy to carry an election they push the poor deluded negroes into riot and bloodshed, while the leaders remain securely in the rear.

Deaths.

Col. John T. Bacon, of Edgefield County, died at his residence near Johnston's Depot on Monday, 25th ultimo. He was one of the oldest race horsemen in the United States.

Gen. Braxton Bragg dropped dead in Galveston, Texas, on the 27th, while crossing the street in front of the post office. He was in his usual health up to the time of his death.

Bishop James, Senior Bishop of the M. E. Church, died in the city of New York on the 18th ultimo, in the 70th year of his age.

Prof. Charles Davies, author of the Davies Series of text books, is dead. He was 79 years of age and had been fifty years a teacher of mathematics.

The Rev. Edward H. Myers, D.D., died of yellow fever in Savannah, on Tuesday, September 26th. From Cape May, where he had gone to recuperate his health, he returned to Savannah on the appearance of the yellow fever that he might not be absent from his post of duty. Truly he died at his post.

Rev. Dr. D. F. Bittle, President of Roanoke College, Salem, Va., died on Sunday, the 24th of September. He was the father of Mrs. Holland, wife of Prof. Holland of Wabasha-Newberry College. His place will be hard to fill.

The role of prominent republicans are to go to Ohio and Indiana from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. These men are well dressed, plausible looking fellows, but they are political cut-throats whose mission it is to secure Republican success at all hazards. The notorious T. Allen, whose knee bank was recently broken up by the police, has been for many years a leader among the Republican roughs here. It is supposed that he will have charge of a detachment.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK HERE.

The political outlook in this city is now more favorable than ever to the Democrats. There is a certainty of Democratic success in November. Edwin D. Morgan, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, is receiving some very hard blows which are falling thick and fast upon his unprotected head. He is charged with conspiring to carry through the most infamous job passed in the Legislature of 1860. This job, which was known as the gridiron railroad bill, was pushed by Tweed, Weed, Sweeney, and their associates, and gave away franchises worth \$15,000,000.

TESTIMONY FROM RADICALS.

As I said before, the prospects are encouraging, the Democrats have not only had testimony from their own ranks, but from the opposition. Kilpatrick's letter was the first to give the warning; Schurz took up the cry, and it has been echoed by Babcock, the Chairman of the State Executive Committee of Illinois, and James G. Blaine. The latest thing of the kind that has reached this city is an affidavit, published in the Louisville Courier-Journal, which shows that Chas. Rauman, of Michigan City, was offered money in different sums by prominent Republicans, and a guardianship of the Northern Indiana State Prison, if he would give his support and influence to the Republican party in the pending State and Presidential election.

What with buying up voters and stuffing ballot boxes the radicals will have their hands full and the Democrats must needs exercise watchful vigilance to thwart their endeavors to carry the October States by corrupt motives.

ANOTHER ACCESSION.

One of the latest accessions to the ranks of the Reform army is Wm. E. Dodge. They are coming so fast that it is almost impossible to chronicle each one separately. It has been known in this city for some time that Mr. Dodge had refused to contribute his usual quota to the Republican campaign fund, but until the Springfield Republican published a letter which the editor of that journal said was from him, it was not intimated that he looked favorably upon the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Dodge is well known as the President of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city and supported Grant for President in 1868 and 1872 both with his voice and his money.

THE PERJURY CHARGE KILLED.

Justice Sinnott's statement has put to rest the outrageous charges of perjury made against Governor Tilden. He not only satisfies the Democratic journals, but convinces the Republican newspaper that the charges were baseless. The Graphic, an intensely Republican sheet, says that no one outside of a lunatic asylum or a party machine shop ever believed they could be true.

The Times itself was proven to have invented one of the stories from whole cloth, and in the following words made the retraction:

"In Judge Sinnott's letter it is asserted that the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company never was a client of Mr. Tilden, and that neither in 1862 nor at any other time did he receive any fees from it. THAT WE MUST ACCEPT AS CONCLUSIVE."

Proof of our charge was promised from authorities in which we had confidence, but in its absence THAT ITEM MUST BE WITHDRAWN."

Thus it will seem that one of the most monstrous lies that ever had existence is completely refuted, and the Democratic candidate may cry with more truth than poetry, "I deny the allegation, and defy the allegator."

(From a Special Reporter.)

## GLORIOUS MEETING AT PROSPERITY.

WHAT THEY SAID.

NILEY McKISSICK, COLORED REPUBLICAN, SPEAKS.

I propose to send you a few words about the meeting at Prosperity on Thursday. Early in the morning the citizens of Prosperity were astir to have everything in readiness for the reception of those who were to address them. About 10 o'clock the Prosperity club were in line, awaiting the arrival of other clubs that might come to participate with them. Soon the red jackets of the Pomaria club were seen coming up the street, led by a committee which had been sent out to meet them. In a short while the Three Mile club came riding up and joined the procession. Those on foot were formed into line, and headed by the speakers, moved to the stand in the grove near the Lutheran Church, where they were awaited by a large number of ladies who had come to hear the addresses. The speakers were hardly seated when the clubs rode up, cheering lustily for Hampton and Simpson, and the whole Democratic ticket. When quiet was restored, Mr. U. B. Whites, Chairman of the Prosperity Democratic club, introduced Capt. J. N. Lipscomb.

The speaker referred to his unwillingness at first to enter the canvass as a candidate—observing that while he felt it to be the duty of every citizen to do all he could to restore the country once again to an honorable prosperity, that still he knew he was too poor to be a politician. But the speaker assured the people of all races, that if elected to the Senate, he would faithfully discharge his duty. Capt. Lipscomb then reviewed our political history. As a preliminary step he stated that no hand but that of the Great Creator had made the white man white, and the colored man black; that the institution of slavery was a national work of hundreds of years ago; that the whites of to-day and the blacks of to-day were born under the law—the one slaveholders and the other slaves; that the freedom of the negro was incident to the late war, but no doubt would have been the peaceable work of a near future even if such had not been the case; that there was no necessary antagonism between the two races at the South; that in their every day pursuits there was always harmony and in many instances friendship existing between the two; that in 1868, a set of creatures, neither Democrats nor Republicans, had taken possession of the colored vote of the State and thereby elevated themselves to office—that as the result of such office-holding on the part of the carpet-bagger and scoundrel, our finances, State, County and Municipal, have been reduced to a ruinous condition; that worse than our financial ruin, want was spreading over the land; that not content with the wide-spread suffering, the effort of the present political leaders was to embroil the blacks and whites.

This is a brief outline of one of the most practical and sensible speeches I have heard during the campaign. I need not add that the speaker was warmly applauded.

Col. Ellison S. Keitt, candidate for the Legislature, was next introduced.

He began by remarking that he was a planter, and had been one all his life; that therefore he thought he knew the wants and necessities and the wrongs of the planting class as well as any one; that in his efforts to-day he would make his propositions so plain that no one need fail to understand.

He sketched the history of the two races in America—showing that the slave, as such, was the creature of the law, which law was the act of North, South, East, West alike. That slavery being by law, freedom came in the same way; that the law which secured freedom to the negro was not Lincoln's proclamation, not Grant's sword—but the amendment of the United States Constitution in its 13th Article, and that he, Col. Suber, Gen. Garlington and Gen. Williams had in 1865, while members of the Legislature of this State from this County, helped to ratify that amendment; that by so doing he freed one hundred and twenty slaves.

The next step was to show the condition of the State when it was taken possession of by the "carpet-bagger" and "scalawag." There was a debt of bonds and floating debt of \$6,000,000, that the State owned property all over its extent—having a large interest in all the railroads of the State, besides other interests; that the carpet-bagger and scalawag had in eight years increased the bonded debt of the State to \$22,000,000, besides spent \$12,000,000 in money raised by taxation and a sacrifice of all the property in railroads and otherwise owned by the State; that as a return for this awful financial mismanagement, to-day the State could not pay the salary of her officials, the expenses of her asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Insane, and the Penitentiary—and in addition, every County was in debt; that in addition to this wide-spread State and County mismanagement, wherever those creatures could lay their hands upon the city or town corporations, the same result obtained. That what was true of this

State obtained in other States and the United States when the same character of people had sway; that the reason of all this ruin was the neglect of the plainest principles of political economy—spending more than you made; that while such a course would ruin individuals, it would cause the downfall of nations.

Now, the speaker said, what will you do about it? The same officials ask us to trust them again. Will you do it? Suppose you hire a man to work your cotton patch, and he spoils your crop, will you hire him again? You know you won't!

I wish I could set forth for something of its strength this magnificent effort of our fellow-citizen, but the above is all that I have space to reproduce.

While he was speaking the following correspondence passed between the Hon. (?) S. S. Bridges and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Prosperity club. We give it verbatim et literatim et punctatim:

Mr. U. B. Whites Sr. chairman can the Colored Side be heard you as ever  
S. S. BRIDGES.

To which the following response was given:

S. S. BRIDGES.

You can put up a speaker when Capt. Keitt is through, and so on alternately.

U. B. WHITES.

Chr. Ec. Com.

When Col. Keitt had taken his seat, Niley McKissick (colored Republican) was introduced, who addressed the assembly. He charged the whole mismanagement of the government on the whites, because they did not take hold of the government eight years ago. He was severe on the carpet-bagger, and thought they ought to be made to leave.

Sampson Pope, Esq., candidate for Judge of Probate, was next introduced. Mr. Pope referred to the grand uprising of the people. The magnificent reception given to Hampton and Lieutenant-Governor Simpson throughout the upper counties, as well as at Newberry on the 14th inst. The speaker commented upon the glorious fact that the colored people of South Carolina also, along with their white friends, attended these meetings. This last being quite a departure from the past, in striking contrast to an occasion in Newberry when a gentleman now a candidate had been grossly insulted while endeavoring to speak to them.

The people, white and colored, are alive to the paramount issue of the day. It is reform or ruin! The speaker then went into the different departments of the State Government and showed the wasteful extravagances of the people's money in each branch. He referred to the Sinking Fund Commission, the Land Commission and other robberies—not forgetting "Hell Hole Swamp!" Afterwards he showed up the County government—the School Commissioner, the County Commissioners, &c.

Mr. Pope then showed how we must look for relief to Samuel J. Tilden as President and Gen. Wade Hampton as Governor. His description of the National campaign was not only most instructive, but highly encouraging.

Next came Dr. Wm. M. Dorroh.

The Doctor presented himself most gracefully before the people as a man who shrank from publicity, but that now, under the circumstances surrounding us as a people, he would be untrue to himself if he did not lend every energy of his mind, heart and body to the redemption of our common mother—South Carolina.

Col. E. P. Chalmers here took the stand, as next in order, and made a capital speech of the plain, practical and sensible kind, which went directly home to the understandings of those he wished particularly to impress, and that he made an impression was evident.

The next speaker was Daniel B. Wheeler, candidate for Sheriff.

This gentleman announced that he was no speaker—in fact had never made a speech since he left school, and not very many then. But Mr. Wheeler showed the force of strong convictions as to duty, for he warmed up in his theme and made a capital argument to the colored man, showing how acutely he felt in his own person under any and all taxation; how public debts were contracted, and who had to pay them; you and we have to dig out of the ground the means to pay these taxes. His illustrations were to the point.

Next Mr. Luther P. W. Riser was introduced. He contented himself with announcing that he obeyed the call of his people and now stood before them as a candidate for County Commissioner.

If elected he would see to it that their money should be properly expended; that they should have good roads, safe bridges and jails that should hold prisoners.

Last came Mr. Y. J. Pope, candidate for the Legislature.

The speaker alluded to the gratifying spectacle of a united people earnestly trying to relieve themselves of intolerable burdens. Mr. Pope disclaimed a purpose of making an appeal to one race that did not apply to the other—that he spoke to both races and both parties. That being before them as a candidate he recognized their right to a full declaration of his political principles—a reason for the faith that was in him.

Briefly referring to the history of the Nation, that for over two hundred years the whites and blacks had lived side by side in this country, he referred to the change which occurred in 1865, by which the former slaves became freedmen. He gave a history of the State up to the present time, showing that in 1868 the whites urged their former slaves to vote with them, and under the most solemn promises of protection, and at that time the colored voters refused to heed them; that at that very time warning was given of the horrible wrongs which would surely result from entrusting our

State Government into the hands of the ignorant and corrupt adventurers who swarmed upon our shores. He referred to the campaign in 1870; that of 1872; that of 1874. He showed that the Regular Republican in 1874 was pledged to the elbow to an honest and economical administration—low taxation, and that honest and capable men alone should be elevated to office. That in the taxes of 1875 and '76 that in the wasteful use of the money derived therefrom, and lastly, the election of Moses, Jr., and Whippersnappers, the Republican party in this State proved itself incapable of true reform and false to their pledges. The speaker went into a review of the causes of disaster, as well as the argument now used to perpetuate the same.

His speech created a profound impression. Thus ended one of the most magnificent public days it has been our pleasure to enjoy.

## New &amp; Miscellaneous.

## NEW STOCK CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS

AT Unprecedentedly Low Prices!

## WRIGHT &amp; COPPOCK

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Newberry that they have now in store an elegant and cheap stock of

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,

which embraces a large variety of the LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS IN SUITS, which they can sell at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, and to which they now invite attention.

They make a specialty in FINE CLOTH COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, SHIRTS, &c., an examination of which is only necessary to convince any one of the difference in prices between this season and the last.

HATS for men and boys of all styles and grades, together with FINE GAITERS AND SHOES at prices which defy competition.

Call and make an examination before purchasing elsewhere, and see if you cannot save money.

## WRIGHT &amp; COPPOCK,

No. 4 Mollohon Row.

Oct. 4, 40—41

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Exercises of Miss Fanny Leavell's School will be resumed on the second Monday of October instant.

Oct. 4, 40—41.

## NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Newberry Cotton Exchange will be held on Thursday, October 5th, at the office of the Superintendent, at 7 o'clock, P. M. An election will be held for officers.

A. J. McCAUGHRIN, Supr.

Oct. 4, 40—41.

## DRUG STORE.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership as Druggists in the Town of Prosperity, and solicit a portion of the public patronage.

PURE AND FRESH DRUGS

Will be kept constantly on hand, which will be sold as cheap as can be bought anywhere in the county.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled with accuracy at all hours of the night or day. KIBLER & McFALL.

Prosperity, S. C., Sept. 27, 1876.

Oct. 4, 40—41.

## Executor's Notice.

All Creditors of the Estate of Isabella Birge, deceased, are hereby required to render their demands, duly attested, to the undersigned qualified Executor of her last will and testament, on or before the 25th day of October, 1876.

GEO. S. MOWER, Executor.

October 4, 1876. 40—41.

## NOTICE.

Any parties in want of L. B. STITH & BROS., POWER, will call upon J. S. HALL, our Agent for Newberry, or any of the Northern Counties.

S. W. BEARDEN & CO.